

NEW YORK HERALD

Published by THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 230 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin Wardman, Vice-President; J. H. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Tibbitts, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail, Postpaid, Yearly, \$12.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00.

Branch Offices: New York, 230 Broadway; Boston, 100 State St.; Chicago, 100 N. Dearborn St.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922.

Federal Reserve Board Danger.

In its memorial to President Harding the Federal Reserve Board does not overstate the national danger of beginning to tamper with the political independence, economic integrity and financial judgment of the Federal Reserve system.

The farmer needs and the farmer must have adequate banking facilities responsive to his requirements, and they can and will be provided for him through proper banking and loan channels.

Though he had become a big international banker the love of the printer's ink and the thrill of the news desk had never deserted him.

Tom Lamont has been so completely absorbed in finance and banking of national and international scope that he has given no time to his newspaper beyond the matter of keeping its credit good.

Tom Lamont has been so completely absorbed in finance and banking of national and international scope that he has given no time to his newspaper beyond the matter of keeping its credit good.

There is no middle course. Once the system's assets begin to be depleted for whatever purpose from the state of liquid and general reserves for the use of all into particular and frozen chunks of privilege for this or that special class the whole system will start to slide from its very foundation.

The executive and the legislative authority of the nation must be on its constant guard against interference from whatever source with the functioning of the Federal Reserve system on the straightest lines of banking reserves that are sure reserves only so long as they are not tied up indefinitely.

The country cannot permit the system to be budgeted one inch from its present stand and purpose without inviting the scandals which led to the abolition of the United States Bank of Jackson's day, with all the shocks, alarms and disasters attending that event in our earlier banking history.

National Income Fluctuations.

The National Bureau of Economic Research has published the first of two volumes on American incomes. This analysis emphasizes the inadequacy of the Federal income tax return reports.

Incomes in the decade ending with 1919 practically doubled. But the real purchasing power of the swollen money incomes in 1919 was only a fourth greater than that of one-half the same amount of money a decade earlier.

From 1909 to the war incomes and their actual purchasing power rose slowly and steadily. With war demands began a period of enlarged production and inflation. Incomes and their purchasing power reached a maximum in the years 1916 and 1917. Then began a period of dollar depreciation which put the purchasing power of incomes back to approximately where it was just before the war.

war. White collar employees were now 5 per cent. worse off than they had been in 1913, although factory and transportation hands continued to be considerably better off.

The National Bureau report shows that in this decade wage earners received three-fourths of the total production in wages. In industry and transportation these payments exceeded 80 per cent., while farmers and small craftsmen paid only an eighth of their returns out in wages.

This difference is due partly to the fact that the trade unions in large industry and transportation, notably after the war, kept wages up while incomes and prices everywhere else had fallen. It is due also to the fact that farmers and their families do much of their farm work themselves, and their returns are not classified as wages.

The report also omits to take into account the work done by women in the household. It estimates this work, however, as equivalent to about a third of the national production.

The National Bureau estimated the part played by various branches of production in the total national income. Industry came first, producing one-third of the national wealth. Then came agriculture, producing one-sixth; then transportation, one-thirtieth, and finally banking, with one-fiftieth.

Tom Lamont and the "Post."

There was a very natural reason for THOMAS W. LAMONT's purchase of the Evening Post when it was by way of changing hands three years ago.

Mr. Lamont began his active career as a newspaper man. His first work was on the New York Tribune. Once a newspaper man, always a newspaper man. Tom LAMONT is no exception.

Though he had become a big international banker the love of the printer's ink and the thrill of the news desk had never deserted him. He felt that in the ownership of the Post he would have a chance to satisfy his longings when banking and the strenuousness of big affairs had tailed on him.

This is why Tom LAMONT bought the Post. His experience has given him a deeper insight into the responsibilities of journalism. Of course one cannot get these depth soundings without paying the price. All knowledge has its price.

Tom LAMONT has been so completely absorbed in finance and banking of national and international scope that he has given no time to his newspaper beyond the matter of keeping its credit good. To be sure, he has had some other reminders of his ownership. The distressing fact all the while bore in upon him that the public held him responsible for every utterance of the paper though he had neither inspired it nor had anything to do with it.

This phase of the matter will be easier in the aggregate to the three dozen men and one woman who have succeeded to the ownership of the Post. It was some jolt to Tom LAMONT when he picked up his evening newspaper and found he had said something in it that had never entered his head, something that was wholly antagonistic to his own views, something that got him in wrong where he wanted to be in right.

But these editorial utterances won't be anything like the jolt to the new owners they have been to Tom LAMONT. Out of three dozen owners surely there must be one whose views will fit any utterance, however sharp or idiosyncratic. Obviously this multiplicity of ownership will make it easy for the editorial writers of the Post. They will no longer write in restraint. They will have no single ownership to interpret.

Newspaper making is a thrilling business. Navigating a newspaper amid reefs and in rough waters is a thrilling business. Uttering wise pronouncements, molding public opinion and guiding the ship of the state is a satisfying business. But these joys are not for the man with the check book. They come only to the man on the job. Bankers or other backers engaged in other endeavors get none of them.

Tom LAMONT's experience has been that of practically all bankers and other newspaper owners who have entrusted their newspapers to hired managements. Newspapers to be successful exact the presence, the thought, the heart, the soul of ownership direction, exact the presence, the thought, the heart, the soul of ownership management on the job.

Great Haymaking in Canada.

There is a lesson for farmers everywhere in the result of an experiment in hay production at the Canadian Central Farm near Ottawa.

With the hay yield of Ontario estimated at 1.5 tons an acre for the last ten years there will be curiosity to learn how a return of five tons to the acre was brought about on a forty acre field. The test was made under favorable conditions. The weather was all that could be desired, while the ground had been specially prepared.

The extraordinary crop was grown on a sandy loam soil which was originally poor but which had been fertilized and underdrained. There was a three year period of preparation. The original crop was corn, the land being manured at the rate of eighteen tons to the acre. Then followed oats and hay. The hay seed mixture consisted of ten pounds of red clover, two pounds of alfalfa, six pounds of timothy and six pounds of alfalfa.

Three cuttings were made, the first yielding three tons to the acre and the other two one ton each. The

initial cut was of about equal parts of red clover and alfalfa, the second cut was mainly alfalfa, while the third was exclusively alfalfa.

From this result the value of including alfalfa in all hay mixtures in territory where it will grow is apparent. It not only helps the other hay crops but is a self improver as well. It is in addition a favorite ration for live stock on the farm, from horses to chickens.

Quebec for many years has been famous for its hay, the crop going to market on the carts of a century ago. With the record established just across the border at Ottawa the habitant farmer will have to adopt modern methods in seeding and cultivating to maintain his pride of place as a grower of hay.

Dempsey Without a Rival.

When GEORGE CARPENTIER, of France, heavyweight champion of Europe, knocked out GEORGE COOK, the Australian title holder, in four rounds in London on Thursday night the preeminent position of the United States in the world of professional boxing once more was emphasized. CARPENTIER's triumph, coming in the wake of JACK DEMPSEY's victory over the idol of Paris in Jersey City last July, places the American in a position similar to that held by the old schooner yacht America when she won the international cup in England many years ago. When Queen VICTORIA asked which yacht was leading she was told "The America, your Majesty." "And which is second?" she continued. "There is no second" was the reply.

With JOE BECKETT, heavyweight champion of England, beaten in one round by CARPENTIER; with COOK, regarded overseas as the superior of BECKETT, stopped by the Frenchman in four rounds; with HARRY WILLS, the negro who has been clamoring for a chance at the title, held to a draw by BILL TATE, a none too expert boxer of WILLS's own color, DEMPSEY stands at the pinnacle, all alone.

Never before in the history of the heavyweight class was there a champion whose superiority was so clearly defined as is DEMPSEY's. The great JOHN L. SULLIVAN had MITCHELL and CORBETT to contend with, and never would meet PETER JACKSON, the negro who by many experts is rated as the greatest heavyweight that ever trod a ring. CORBETT had FITZSIMMONS. RUBY ROE met a host of challengers and finally succumbed to JEFFRIES. The latter had to fight SHARKEY, FITZSIMMONS, CORBETT and RUSKIN, and at last JOHNSON.

The big negro was beset with challenges by LANGFORD and McVEY, and the first named probably would have beaten him, but he knew enough to keep away from his fellow men of color. Then came WILLARD, a champion who did not want to fight and who, when forced to don the gloves, made a sorry showing against MORAN and was whipped unmercifully by DEMPSEY.

DEMPSEY, the Thunderbolt, the Tiger, the Battering Ram, wants to fight. Like ALEXANDER of old he seeks new worlds to conquer. But there is none. As he lingers Time lays his heavy hand on the champion, and like many another title holder DEMPSEY will find that Time is the king of them all.

The Moliere Tercentenary.

France celebrates this week the tercentenary of MOLIERE's birth. His real name was JEAN BAPTISTE POQUELIN, MOLIERE being the stage name which he took for some undiscovered reason and made famous by his genius. He was undoubtedly born in January, 1622; the baptismal certificate usually accepted as his bears the date of January 15, 1622. About this document, however, there is the same uncertainty as about much of MOLIERE's early life: the day may not be the one upon which he was born. The Comédie Française, where the chief commemorative exercises will be held in Paris, gets around this perplexity by observing January 15, but by celebrating it as the three hundredth anniversary not of his birth but of his baptism.

Molier was actor, playwright and manager, and in all three capacities he excelled. Success came to him through severely hard work as a writer and through lean years of labor as a strolling player. Through his life he was bitterly attacked by critics and enemies, he was excluded from the Academy and he was proscribed by the Church. He won, however, the favor of the King and the people, enjoyed the friendship of distinguished men of France and was welcomed in the most brilliant circles of Paris.

Although the most exacting of masters, he was held in the highest esteem by his associates at the theater. It was MOLIERE's company which in 1680, seven years after his death, led in the formation of the famous Comédie Française of Paris. To him rightly belongs the credit of being the founder of the French national theater, which has for more than two centuries exercised such a strong influence upon the stage of the world.

The criticism to which he was subjected was not confined to his artistic life, but through the bitter hatred he inspired among his smaller rivals extended to his private life. The scandalous discussion which began with his marriage to ARMANDE BEJANZ was continued for a century after his death. The virulence of the criticism came to a great extent from his handling of many of the vital questions of the times. His productions

covered the entire range of social comedy, farces, ballets and operas; he wittily ridiculed the faults and foibles of contemporary society and he scathingly exposed what he believed the charlatanism and flagrant evils of the day.

It is a peculiar thing that "Le Misanthrope," perhaps MOLIERE's masterpiece, was less successful with the public of the day than with posterity. It is still a popular stage piece, so universal is its wit and appeal. "Don Juan" and "Tartuffe" called forth the most criticism from the religious. But in "Don Juan" MOLIERE, in the words of a present day critic, merely displayed a bold contempt for the creed of boiling caldrons and of a physical hell. "Tartuffe" would to-day be considered an attack not upon religion but upon hypocrisy.

Molier delighted in lambasting charlatans of the medical profession. In "L'Amour Médecin" are four doctors made up as court physicians, one of whom utters the well known expression, "Let us work in concert so that, while getting the credit of the cures we effect, we may be able to blame nature for the failure of our art." In "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" the fake doctor remarks, "Payment comes whether we kill or cure. Dead men, of all people the most discreet, tell no tales of the doctor who has sent them to their long account."

The physicians, though, seem to have forgotten their grievance, for the Academy of Medicine of Paris decided to observe the tercentenary, and one of its members wittily remarked that the profession owed MOLIERE a tribute of gratitude, since by inveighing against blistering and blood letting he provoked "the recrudescence of arteriosclerosis, uremia and gout, and thus paved the way of the medical fraternity of to-day to fortune."

The physicians of the Chamber of Deputies are evidently of the same opinion, for they offered no opposition to the vote of 200,000 francs for the celebration.

A great tribute to the endurance of MOLIERE's work is the fact that his plays still draw large houses and that most of them are in the current repertory of the Théâtre Français and are frequently acted. This, said an English critic recently, "makes mortifying to an Englishman the fact that not a single play of SHAKESPEARE or SHAKESPEARE can be seen in London to-day." To France MOLIERE's name stands in the literature of the drama next to that of SHAKESPEARE; to the world he is the greatest writer of social and refined comedy. His humor came from a sense of the true value of life; it has the added charm of not being limited in place or time, but is universal and enduring through the ages.

The Cannes Tea Party.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD telegraphs from Cannes, where the Supreme Council has been in session, that the news of Premier BRIND'S resignation was received while the Entente delegates were having tea with the Germans. Possibly no other incident could be more significant of the changed temper of European diplomacy than this Cannes tea party.

Less than a year ago any Entente statesman undertaking to have the Germans in for tea or for anything less formal than the scratching of a German pen along the dotted line would have risked his political head. It was only last May that the order for the Germans to sign the reparations stipulations had Europe in an uproar. Until recently the Entente has conducted its affairs with Germany by means of ultimatums and not over tea cups.

To BRIND, the fallen Premier of France, as to no other statesman of the Continent goes the credit for putting the soft pedal on ultimatums and making it possible for the Germans to attend the round table to talk things over. It was he who sanctioned the meeting at Wiesbaden several months ago at which the chief commemorative exercises will be held in Paris, gets around this perplexity by observing January 15, but by celebrating it as the three hundredth anniversary not of his birth but of his baptism.

Molier was actor, playwright and manager, and in all three capacities he excelled. Success came to him through severely hard work as a writer and through lean years of labor as a strolling player. Through his life he was bitterly attacked by critics and enemies, he was excluded from the Academy and he was proscribed by the Church. He won, however, the favor of the King and the people, enjoyed the friendship of distinguished men of France and was welcomed in the most brilliant circles of Paris.

Although the most exacting of masters, he was held in the highest esteem by his associates at the theater. It was MOLIERE's company which in 1680, seven years after his death, led in the formation of the famous Comédie Française of Paris. To him rightly belongs the credit of being the founder of the French national theater, which has for more than two centuries exercised such a strong influence upon the stage of the world.

The criticism to which he was subjected was not confined to his artistic life, but through the bitter hatred he inspired among his smaller rivals extended to his private life. The scandalous discussion which began with his marriage to ARMANDE BEJANZ was continued for a century after his death. The virulence of the criticism came to a great extent from his handling of many of the vital questions of the times. His productions

covered the entire range of social comedy, farces, ballets and operas; he wittily ridiculed the faults and foibles of contemporary society and he scathingly exposed what he believed the charlatanism and flagrant evils of the day.

It is a peculiar thing that "Le Misanthrope," perhaps MOLIERE's masterpiece, was less successful with the public of the day than with posterity. It is still a popular stage piece, so universal is its wit and appeal. "Don Juan" and "Tartuffe" called forth the most criticism from the religious. But in "Don Juan" MOLIERE, in the words of a present day critic, merely displayed a bold contempt for the creed of boiling caldrons and of a physical hell. "Tartuffe" would to-day be considered an attack not upon religion but upon hypocrisy.

Molier delighted in lambasting charlatans of the medical profession. In "L'Amour Médecin" are four doctors made up as court physicians, one of whom utters the well known expression, "Let us work in concert so that, while getting the credit of the cures we effect, we may be able to blame nature for the failure of our art." In "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" the fake doctor remarks, "Payment comes whether we kill or cure. Dead men, of all people the most discreet, tell no tales of the doctor who has sent them to their long account."

The physicians, though, seem to have forgotten their grievance, for the Academy of Medicine of Paris decided to observe the tercentenary, and one of its members wittily remarked that the profession owed MOLIERE a tribute of gratitude, since by inveighing against blistering and blood letting he provoked "the recrudescence of arteriosclerosis, uremia and gout, and thus paved the way of the medical fraternity of to-day to fortune."

The physicians of the Chamber of Deputies are evidently of the same opinion, for they offered no opposition to the vote of 200,000 francs for the celebration.

A great tribute to the endurance of MOLIERE's work is the fact that his plays still draw large houses and that most of them are in the current repertory of the Théâtre Français and are frequently acted. This, said an English critic recently, "makes mortifying to an Englishman the fact that not a single play of SHAKESPEARE or SHAKESPEARE can be seen in London to-day." To France MOLIERE's name stands in the literature of the drama next to that of SHAKESPEARE; to the world he is the greatest writer of social and refined comedy. His humor came from a sense of the true value of life; it has the added charm of not being limited in place or time, but is universal and enduring through the ages.

One Punctual Earthquake.

Recorded at Chicago on January 11 as Predicted on October 7.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The forecast in THE NEW YORK HERALD of October 7 last named January 9 as one of the critical dates. This was partly fulfilled by the earthquake recorded at the University of Chicago at the predicted time.

About January 14 may be another critical date caused by the moon; and on January 18 the volcanic and earthquake cause produced by the positions of Jupiter and Saturn is somewhat similar to the one that caused the eruption of Mount Pelée and destroyed a city.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11. Mr. Martinielli was once more the victim. There was much vitality in his impersonation and he sang with energy. Mr. Dillie as Don Carlos was without question more completely immersed in the spirit of the opera than the others.

He looked the king, acted with dignity and sang the music of his part with admirable tone and style. Mr. Martinielli as Don Ruy Gomez de Silva was also excellent.

Although the opera is old-fashioned and many of the methods employed by the composer have outlived their efficacy, the score nevertheless contains considerable fine music. Such numbers as "Involunt," "Infelice" and "O sommo Carlo" would make the repertoire of any young opera company in these days. A large audience attended and seemed well pleased.

Mr. Richard Gambrell's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster and Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. J. Sergeant Cram, Messrs. George Ledlie and Sidney Dillon Ripley were with Mrs. Frederick Pearson.

With Mr. Francis K. Pendleton in the lead, Mr. Martinielli sang at a Stadium concert under Henry Hadley's direction last summer. She undertook some very exacting tasks last evening in opening the concert with Bach's "Matteo Passion" and also his "Divines du Stix."

Afterward she sang songs by a variety of composers, including a short recital of songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Miss Erza is the possessor of a voice of excellent natural quality. It has warmth, tenderness and power, as well as range and diction. The latter quality of her art was generally lacking, and this fact brought resultant monotonous effects to her delivery. She seemed to a singer who sang with such power, hence further study may give her work more vocal finesse. A friendly audience heard the recital, the high lights of which were the songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

MISS ERZA'S RECITAL.

Miss Berthe Erza, denominated a French dramatic soprano, but in reality an Algerian and born in Tunis, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. It was not her first appearance in this city. She sang at a Stadium concert under Henry Hadley's direction last summer. She undertook some very exacting tasks last evening in opening the concert with Bach's "Matteo Passion" and also his "Divines du Stix."

Afterward she sang songs by a variety of composers, including a short recital of songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Miss Erza is the possessor of a voice of excellent natural quality. It has warmth, tenderness and power, as well as range and diction. The latter quality of her art was generally lacking, and this fact brought resultant monotonous effects to her delivery. She seemed to a singer who sang with such power, hence further study may give her work more vocal finesse. A friendly audience heard the recital, the high lights of which were the songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

MISS MARY DAVIS SINGS.

Miss Mary Davis, a mezzo-contralto, who sang here last season, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Aeolian Hall. Her program included old Italian airs, with songs by Koopman, Debussy, Warford and Kramer. She interpreted her program with a voice of good quality and some knowledge of style. The quality of her art was generally lacking, and this fact brought resultant monotonous effects to her delivery. She seemed to a singer who sang with such power, hence further study may give her work more vocal finesse. A friendly audience heard the recital, the high lights of which were the songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

At Belleau Woods Graves.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It may possibly bring comfort to some hearts in the homeland to know that the boys who are sleeping in Belleau Woods in France were not forgotten in the midst of Christmas festivities in Chateau Thierry.

Three of the unknown heroes of the war have been singled from their comrades to receive the highest honors which the world could possibly bestow upon them, the one under the great Arc de Triomphe in Paris, another in the company of England's greatest dead in Westminster Abbey, while the third has been buried with our own heroes dead in beautiful Arlington at Washington.

These, we know, are representatives only of their comrades who still sleep beneath crosses simply marked "Unknown."

The unknown American boy who lies in such high state receiving the distinguished honors of the United States must think of these 1,850 others of his comrades who yet remain in France and Belgium and on lonely hillside and in deep woods. He knows that they all were as worthy as he to receive the honor which a sorrowing motherland in yearning to bestow.

It was the happy thought of friends of these boys who joined with THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris to assure them that they would not be forgotten in the midst of the joyous festivities of the Christmas tide but that every one should be remembered with a wreath of holly.

From Colonel Rethers of the Graves Registration Department in Paris came to us the invitation to send to the boys which might be arranged for the 275 brave boys who are yet with the unidentified in Belleau Woods Cemetery. A tenderer joy could hardly have been added to the keeping of our Christmas at Chateau Thierry.

A company of children from Belleau was present with the village curé, the Mayor, Colonel Rethers, and the Mayor's wife. One might wonder from where these little ones had come, so terribly devastated are the homes in the village. A troop of Boy Scouts from the Methodist Memorial of Chateau Thierry, numbering a score or more, with some French and American friends formed the procession which entered the cemetery, coming to its center where the uplifted flag of the two nations were waving together.

Ponselle and Martinelli in 'Ernani'

Verdi's Opera Repeated at the Metropolitan Before a Large and Well Pleased Audience.

By W. J. HENDERSON. Verdi's "Ernani" was the opera at the Metropolitan last evening. It was the second performance of this work, which was first given December 8. The cast was that which revived the work here early in the season. Miss Rosa Ponselle repeated her impersonation of Elvira, marked by great vigor of voice and much physical activity, but somewhat deficient in the finer graces of song demanded by Verdi's score.

Mr. Martinielli was once more the victim. There was much vitality in his impersonation and he sang with energy. Mr. Dillie as Don Carlos was without question more completely immersed in the spirit of the opera than the others.

He looked the king, acted with dignity and sang the music of his part with admirable tone and style. Mr. Martinielli as Don Ruy Gomez de Silva was also excellent.

Although the opera is old-fashioned and many of the methods employed by the composer have outlived their efficacy, the score nevertheless contains considerable fine music. Such numbers as "Involunt," "Infelice" and "O sommo Carlo" would make the repertoire of any young opera company in these days. A large audience attended and seemed well pleased.

Mr. Richard Gambrell's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster and Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. J. Sergeant Cram, Messrs. George Ledlie and Sidney Dillon Ripley were with Mrs. Frederick Pearson.

With Mr. Francis K. Pendleton in the lead, Mr. Martinielli sang at a Stadium concert under Henry Hadley's direction last summer. She undertook some very exacting tasks last evening in opening the concert with Bach's "Matteo Passion" and also his "Divines du Stix."

Afterward she sang songs by a variety of composers, including a short recital of songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Miss Erza is the possessor of a voice of excellent natural quality. It has warmth, tenderness and power, as well as range and diction. The latter quality of her art was generally lacking, and this fact brought resultant monotonous effects to her delivery. She seemed to a singer who sang with such power, hence further study may give her work more vocal finesse. A friendly audience heard the recital, the high lights of which were the songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

MISS ERZA'S RECITAL.

Miss Berthe Erza, denominated a French dramatic soprano, but in reality an Algerian and born in Tunis, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. It was not her first appearance in this city. She sang at a Stadium concert under Henry Hadley's direction last summer. She undertook some very exacting tasks last evening in opening the concert with Bach's "Matteo Passion" and also his "Divines du Stix."

Afterward she sang songs by a variety of composers, including a short recital of songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Miss Erza is the possessor of a voice of excellent natural quality. It has warmth, tenderness and power, as well as range and diction. The latter quality of her art was generally lacking, and this fact brought resultant monotonous effects to her delivery. She seemed to a singer who sang with such power, hence further study may give her work more vocal finesse. A friendly audience heard the recital, the high lights of which were the songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

MISS MARY DAVIS SINGS.

Miss Mary Davis, a mezzo-contralto, who sang here last season, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at the Aeolian Hall. Her program included old Italian airs, with songs by Koopman, Debussy, Warford and Kramer. She interpreted her program with a voice of good quality and some knowledge of style. The quality of her art was generally lacking, and this fact brought resultant monotonous effects to her delivery. She seemed to a singer who sang with such power, hence further study may give her work more vocal finesse. A friendly audience heard the recital, the high lights of which were the songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

At Belleau Woods Graves.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It may possibly bring comfort to some hearts in the homeland to know that the boys who are sleeping in Belleau Woods in France were not forgotten in the midst of Christmas festivities in Chateau Thierry.

Three of the unknown heroes of the war have been singled from their comrades to receive the highest honors which the world could possibly bestow upon them, the one under the great Arc de Triomphe in Paris, another in the company of England's greatest dead in Westminster Abbey, while the third has been buried with our own heroes dead in beautiful Arlington at Washington.

These, we know, are representatives only of their comrades who still sleep beneath crosses simply marked "Unknown."

The unknown American boy who lies in such high state receiving the distinguished honors of the United States must think of these 1,850 others of his comrades who yet remain in France and Belgium and on lonely hillside and in deep woods. He knows that they all were as worthy as he to receive the honor which a sorrowing motherland in yearning to bestow.

It was the happy thought of friends of these boys who joined with THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris to assure them that they would not be forgotten in the midst of the joyous festivities of the Christmas tide but that every one should be remembered with a wreath of holly.

From Colonel Rethers of the Graves Registration Department in Paris came to us the invitation to send to the boys which might be arranged for the 275 brave boys who are yet with the unidentified in Belleau Woods Cemetery. A tenderer joy could hardly have been added to the keeping of our Christmas at Chateau Thierry.

A company of children from Belleau was present with the village curé, the Mayor, Colonel Rethers, and the Mayor's wife. One might wonder from where these little ones had come, so terribly devastated are the homes in the village. A troop of Boy Scouts from the Methodist Memorial of Chateau Thierry, numbering a score or more, with some French and American friends formed the procession which entered the cemetery, coming to its center where the uplifted flag of the two nations were waving together.

Daily Calendar

For Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day; tomorrow unsettled and warmer with probably snow; moderate southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day, preceded by unsettled in the morning; to-morrow cloudy and warmer with possibly snow, moderate southwest winds.

For Northern New England—Cloudy, possibly snow to-day; to-morrow unsettled and warmer with probably snow, moderate southwest winds.

For Southern New England—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow unsettled and warmer with probably snow, moderate southwest winds.

For Western New York—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow probably snow and warmer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Pressure remains high in the Rocky Mountain and low along the northern border, with a disturbance of moderate intensity over Saskatchewan, one of decided intensity over Saskatchewan, the latter disturbance moving east-south-eastward toward the great lakes.

There have been local snows within the last twenty-four hours in Tennessee, western North Carolina, southwestern Virginia, the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. The Ohio Valley and the lower lake region have been unsettled and somewhat warmer and unsettled, with probably snow to-day.

In northern lake region there will be local snows and higher temperatures to-morrow and snow on Sunday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau, New York, for 24 hours ending Jan. 13, 1922.

Temperature, 32.0; Barometer, 30.0; Humidity, 61; Wind, 12; Clouds, 100; Precipitation, 0.0.

8 A. M. 32.0; 10 A. M. 32.0; 12 M. 32.0; 2 P. M. 32.0; 4 P. M. 32.0; 6 P. M. 32.0; 8 P. M. 32.0; 10 P. M. 32.0; 12 M. 32.0.

1922. 1921. 1920. 1919. 1918. 1917. 1916. 1915. 1914. 1913. 1912. 1911. 1910. 1909. 1908. 1907. 1906. 1905. 1904. 1903. 1902. 1901. 1900.

Barometer, 30.0; Humidity, 61; Wind, 12; Clouds, 100; Precipitation, 0.0.

8 A. M. 32.0; 10 A. M. 32.0; 12 M. 32.0; 2 P. M. 32.0; 4 P. M. 32.0; 6 P. M. 32.0; 8 P. M. 32.0; 10 P. M. 32.0; 12 M. 32.0.

192